big Honfe will adbere to their

ordingly adjourned to the Twelfingth, called May, next. m the Minutes,

FRANKLIN, Clerk of Affembly

several Chiefs of the Mehand their Warriers, arriv'd here; is we have not heard. of the Cherekee Indians came to

r, evers taken Poisoners by some two Years ago, and carried to ce they lately made their Escape, and from thence travelled to the to South-Carolina.

arkable warm Weather all this aving been more like June then

ere will be a Meeting of the fome of our Bye-Laws.

County, January 25, 1755. it of the County Goal, Josepha, John Tucker, a Ship. Feet 10 Inches high, has let eeth, he bends forward when at 45 Years of Age.

Inds the faid Tucker, and brings that have Four Pistoils.

the County; if taken out of istoles Reward, and reason

'illiam Young, Sheriff.

ns of a late ACT,

to give Notice, That up, by Thomas Morgan, and on the Cliffs, in Calvert er's Creek, a small Shallop, ength, from Stem to Stern, & Stern, bluff Bow, new Oak eck, there is about 8 Fathon tinfail and Jibb, and 4 Oan: ld Tubs, one small Bag with small Rundlet, two Quart Box.

askets.

ave her again, on proving his

Charges.

January 29, 1755. from the Subscriber, River, on the 26th of this Servant Man, named Themas Bristel, a Sadler by Trade, high, of a black Complexits, , and about 30 Yaars of Age, Jacket and Trowlers, an Of-Pea Jacker, and an old Felt

the faid Servant, and fecores o that he may be had egain, in the County, One Pittole, w allows, and if taken out of Pistoles, besides what the Law

Stephen Steward.

ble to LAW,

hereby given, That e Plantation of Mrs. John, Sorrel Mare, branded on the EB join'd together, about 12 igh, has a Wall-Eye, 4 whis

ave her again, on proving his g Charges.

LT, just imported in the Ship Unity, Captain the Ship Unity, Captain tap for Paper Money or Bills ford, by Wholesale.

Henry Callifier.

ce in Charles-firee; sents of a moderate Week after for Con-

MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 6, 1755.

From the Westminster Journal, Odober 5.

Venient annis Secula Seris, quibus oceanus Fincula rerum laxet, & ingens Pateat tellus, Tiphysque neves Detegat orbes nec sit terris Ultima Thule.

Sen. Medea, Act II. sub finem.

In the Succession of revolving Times New Scenes Shall ope of undiscover'd Climes; The Chains of Nature Ocean shall unbind, And Tethys, as she rolls, more Worlds shall find, A mighty Centinent shall wide expand, Ner Thule be the Limit of the Land.

H I S remarkable Passage of Seneca, which I have chosen for my Motto, has been confidered by Men of Learning ever fince the Discovery of the vast Continent America, as a Sort of Prophecy of that Event. Thule (which according to Castar Pencerus is the same as Sheeland, one of in Cafar Peucerus is the same as Spetiana, one of the British Islands, opposite Breda in Nerway, in Longitude 30, Latitude 36), was the Northern ne is ustra of the Ancients, as Gads (now Gibraltar) wis the utmost Boundary to the West.

In the Month of Odober, 1498, Ferdinand and littella being then on the Throne of Spain, Christisher Columbus, an Italian in their Service, first Course of Part of America, within the Tronic of

L'Ecovered Part of America within the Tropic of Cater, though it had its Name from Americas Vipitius, who some erroneously deem the original Finder. Charles the Fifth their Grandson, Empered of Germany and King of Spain, extended his Conquests over the Empires of Mexico and Peru, at the American of Germany and Considerable Mexico and Peru, nd the most considerable Islands in the American

Is the Year 1497, Henry VII. King of England employed Sebaftian Cabot, another Native of Italy, a make Discoveries in America; who, in the Service of England, failed along the North East Coast from Cape Florida 25 Degrees North Latitude to 17, which our Fore-Fathers imagined gave them ugood a Right to plant that Coast as the Spaniards had to plant Mexico and Peru. However, no Colaies were fent thither from England till the suspine Prince fall the suspine Prince fall the second dun Reign of the immortal Queen Elizabeth, when the great Sir Walter Raleigh obtained a Patent to plant that Coast, and actually fent some Colonies, to Carolina; but Misunderstandings arising between the Planters and the Nativas, the English thought stadvisable to return home; and no farther Attempts of that Kind were made till the Reign of King James the First. This Prince by his Letters Patent, send the 10th of April, 1606, authorized Sir Theast Gates, Sir George Sammers, Richard Hacklurft Cark, Prebendary of Westminster, and certain other Adventurers, to plant the Coast of Virginia, from 14 to 45 Degrees of North Latitude, which includes and of the Settlements on the Continent of North-America, for Sir Walter Raleigh had given that Name to all this Coast in Honour of his Missters of Elizabeth, the Virgin Onese, and the Patents of Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen, and the Patents of not of our Plantations authorized the respective stentees to extend their Settlements as far to the

Wiftward as the South Sea.

Wiftward as the South Sea.

The first Town the English built and fortified wit, James Town (so called from the reigning Motuch) in Virginia, in the Year 1607; at which lime, neither the French nor any other European Nation. Nation, EITHER POSSESSED OR PRETENDED TO RAVE A RIGHT TO POSSESS any Part of America armed to the English between them and the Natives by diverso Treaties to their mutual Satisfaction, which good Understanding might have continued to the End of Time, to the immense Emolument and Advantage of both, if those common Evernies to the Peace and Property of Mankind, the French, had not come to faw Discord and propagate Mischief

This wereby People failing up the River of St. Lawrence, planted themselves on the Back of Virginia. Maryland, New York, &f.c. which Situation they feem to have cholen, in order to moleft, make Isroads and Descents upon the English every Opportunity, that should offer. They have accordingly done fo, and, like their Thieves at home, they have generally see, which their Planter. they have generally acce anied their Plunders with Murder.

They have also usurped the Possession of the greatest Part of Nova-Scotia, which was ceded to Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and particularly the North Part of it, which lies at the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence. But it is a Jest to mention Treaties and the French in the same Period they have a party of the state of Period; they have no Regard to Treaties, which they only confider as a Form of Words without any Intent or Meaning whatfoever, and they either keep or break them, as they are directed by that Interest, which they at all Events pursue, and that Caprice, which is effential to their very Natures.

In Case of a Rubture with France (which one would think managidable unless they retreat to

would think unavoidable, unless they retreat to Canada, and make ample Reparation for the Injuries done his Majesty's American Subjects at the Obio and elsewhere); I say, in Case of such a Rupture, if we reposses ourselves of the Navigation of Section 2015. Se. Lawrence, we may cut off the Communication between Old France and Canada, and then they will be no langer able to diffres our Colonies of Firginia, New York, &c.

On the other Hand, if we suffer the French (which Heaven avert)! to establish themselves in New York Section was do in a Manuar delivery as a law.

Nova Scotia, we do in a Manner deliver up all Canada, and our Fisheries to them; but that would not be the only bad Confequence (though bad enough in Conscience), for we shall soon be deprived

of our Fur Trade as well as the Fisheries.

How powerful, how august, how magaincent, how rich has England become by the Produce of her American Plantations! And shall she not exert all her Power all her Authority all her North all her Power, all her Authority, all her Wealth, in Support of such desirable Possessions? These Planters have furnished us with Store of Merchandize to exchange, for the Produce of other Countries. But what is the most weighty Point of all to a maritime People, our Shipping, and consequently our Naval Power has always flourished in Proportion to the flourishing State of our Colonies.

We once furnished the greatest Part of Europe with Sugars; but in this, the French have supplanted us, and they will also probably, in the Article of Tobacco, now they have invaded Virginia.

Come, ye great Spirits, Cavendish, Raleigh, Blake!
And ye of later Name your Country's Pride,
Ob! come disperse these laws Fumes of Sloth,
Teach British Hearts with British k. vs. to glow! Blazen the Triumph of your better Days,
Paint all the glorious Scenes of RIGHTFUL War
In all its Splendours to out fwelling Souls.
Say bow you bow'd th' insulting Frenchman's Pride, Say bow you bounder'd e'er their profitate Heads, Say bow you broke their Lines and fired their Ports, Say bow not Death in all its frightful Shapes Could damp your Souls, or shake the great Resolve For RIGHT and BRITAIN!

THOMAS TOUCHIT.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, Odeber 12

That GOD, who is immutable and true, Abbors the perjured Treaty-Breaking-Crew.

HAVING taken Occasion to observe in a late Paper (inserted above), that the French ceded to us in the Treaty of Utrecht those very Parts of the American Continent, to which they now put in a Claim, I shall, for the Satisfaction of my Readers, lay before them the Cession itself, as it occurs in the said Treaty made in the Year 1712,

and which is couched in the following Form of Words: " The faid Most Christian King shall restore to the Kingdom and Queen of Great-Britain, to be possessed in full Right for over, the Bay and Streights of Hudson, together with all Lands, Seas, Sea Coasts, Rivers, and all Places stoated in the same Bay and Streights, "and which belong thereto, no Tradis of Land or Sea being excepted, which are at prefent held by the Subjects of France. All which, as well as many Buildings there made in the Condition they now are, and likewise all Fortreffes there ereded, either before or fince the French seized the same, stall, within fix Months from the Ratification of this present Treaty, or sooner, if possible, be well and truly delivered to the British Subjects, having Commission from the Queen of Great-"Britain to demand and receive the same, whole and undemolished, together with all the Cannon and Cannon-Ball, and Powder, &c. which are therein." In the above Article are evidently included those Places, where the French are now actually ereding Fortress, where the French are now actually ereding Fortress, plundering the British Subjects, and committing every Act of Violence and Hostility. I have before observed, that to mention the French and a Treaty in the same Period was a Jest; but I think, I have given Demonstration. It is not however to be wondered that France, who is enterposed to these when the State of Faith and who is apt enough to shew her Want of Faith, even where there is no Motive for so doing, should openly avow it, when there is a Combination of the most alluring Temptations. America in general (some of the most Northerly Parts excepted) has in itself all the Advantages that the three other Parts of the Globe have, and many that they have not. The Air, besides being wholesome, is replenished with an Infinitude of Birds, as well such as are formed to delight the Bar as such as gratify the Palate. The Soil is productive of the most exquisite Fruits and stately Trees, for the various Purposes of Timber, Ornament, and Shade; the Rivers abound with the best of Fish, and the very Bowels of the American Earth seems to be the capital Treasury of Nature. But this is not all. France. tal Treasury of Nature. But this is not all, France only wants to be the principal maritime Power, in order to make her Sovereigu Emperor of the West; and if she once possess herself of our Traffic and Fisheries in the West Indies, she may in a short Time be superior at Sea; in which Case, I do not fee what can prevent her accomplishing her most ambitious Defigus.

It ever has been allowed, that as Colonies prof-per or decline, fo will their Mother Country. In every other Part of the World almost the Ballance of Trade is against us. It is from our own Plantations, that we have the greatest Vent, for our British Manufactures; and if the French recover or distress the first and a Manner as to hinder our People from making Improvements, the Confequences of our Indolence may be foreseen without any great Degree of prophetic Sagacity. The prefent feems to be the critical Conjuncture; it may be too late to oppose our Enemies, when they shall have established themselves; or if we could hope to expel them from our Territories hereaster, it must be at, a much greater Expence, and with abundantly more Difficulty, than it might be done at this

The Indifference and Unconcern the French News Writers express at the late Events in America is a Master Piece of Policy. They want to propagate that Unconcern amongst the English, and make them in Reality, as indifferent about the Matter as they are in Appearance only. In the mean while, they will have more Time to prepare greater Armaments, and to give the finishing Stroke, to that which they have so successfully began. We do not mind (fays a Parifian Politician) those little Skirmilber that have lately happened in the West Indies. We look upon them here to be only some trifling Difpeter, which may eafily be adjusted, when the respective Boundaries are once amicably settled botween the two Crowns. Another Gentleman of